

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

U.K. ship due in Haifa

LONDON, June 4 (R). — A British guided missile destroyer is to pay a four-day courtesy visit to Israel next week — the first visit to Israel by any British naval vessel for nine years, a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said today.

While docked in the port of Haifa, from June 8 to 11, the crew of the Devonshire will probably take part in sporting fixtures and an exchange of visits with local naval personnel.

The Devonshire has just returned from similar trips to Odessa, in the Soviet Union, and Romania.

Cyprus force discussed

NATIONS, June 4 (R). — Secretary General Waldheim reviewed Cyprus today at a meeting with the representatives of countries contributing troops to the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus.

The mandate will be up for renewal by the Security Council next week.

Former President von Weizsäcker today gave Waldheim a cheque for \$500,000, the latest contribution by West Germany to the UNFICYP fund. It brought the total of West German donations to \$1.5 million.

1, Number 186

AMMAN, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1976 — JAMADI AL THANI 7, 1396

Price: 50 Fils

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More support voiced for urgent Arab League meet

June 4 (Agencies). — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Amr al-Khateeb, today said that the Arab League meeting in Damascus during the week of June 10-12, 1976, will be a landmark in the history of the Arab League.

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CAIRO, June 4 (R). — Egypt today awaited a response from the ranks of the Arab League on its endorsement of a formal Palestinian call for an urgent Arab League meeting in Damascus during the week of June 10-12, 1976.

Informal sources here said the Arab League secretariat was, in contact with member states about the meeting requested by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), but political observers doubted the possibility of such a conference in the current political climate in the Middle East.

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Iraq also joined Egypt in endorsing the request for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the intervention, the official Iraqi News Agency said in Baghdad today.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy last night said Syria's move required an urgent Arab response.

An official spokesman in Baghdad said Iraq adopted its position at a joint meeting last night of the Revolutionary Command Council, and the national and regional (pan-Arab) leaderships of the Baath Party.

Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hassan of Morocco approved the Ambassador Gamaladdin Barakat to explain Iraq's views on latest developments in Lebanon.

Informal sources said Mr. Hussein asked the ambassador to convey an urgent oral message to President Anwar Sadat.

The Iraqi News Agency said an Iraqi delegation left Baghdad today for Tripoli, Libya, and Algiers to convey messages from President Mohammad Hassan Al Bakr to the heads of the two states on the situation in Lebanon.

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Intensified political activity follows lull in Lebanese fighting

BEIRUT, June 4 (Agencies). — Syrian regular forces today continued their slow advance into Lebanon, as Lebanese leaders stepped up talks to try and end the 14-month-old civil war themselves.

The two-pronged Syrian thrust was towards the Tarchiche region in central Lebanon, in the mountains giving access to the largely Christian area east of the capital, and towards Machghara, in the south, near the Mediterranean port of Sidon.

The Syrian soldiers were today still occupying only strategic positions or moving between opposing groups at hotspots, and seemed anxious to avoid clashes with leftist forces.

Palestinian reports here said the deadline for a Syrian ultimatum yesterday, for withdrawal of Palestinian and leftist forces from key routes between the Bekaa plain and mountain regions, had been postponed until tonight.

A pause in clashes between Lebanese leftist and rightist forces, meanwhile, continued today.

Daily papers today speculated on a meeting in the next 48 hours between leftwing leader Kamal Jumblatt and his traditional rightwing rival, former President Camille Chamoun.

Mr. Jumblatt was tonight again conferring with President-elect Elias Sarkis, who has proposed a

round-table peace conference. The rightwing Phalangist daily Al Amal said Syrian forces were "advancing to put an end to the war in the mountains."

The Lebanese air force was ready to intervene if clashes occurred, it added. There was also continued speculation today about possible French military participation in the maintenance of security here, following a lightning visit to Paris by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam for talks with his French counterpart Jean Sauvagnargues.

One informed source, close to the Lebanese presidency, said Mr. Khaddam apparently indicated Syria would welcome the collaboration of French forces in Lebanon, alongside Syrian forces.

For Syria, this would imply international diplomatic rather than military guarantees.

But observers recalled France had said it would only participate in a security system here if invited by legal authorities, with the agreement of all directly interested parties.

Mr. Jumblatt yesterday again appealed to France to safeguard "Lebanese independence" — at the political and diplomatic levels.

The daily Al Nahar, owned by Industry and Oil Minister Ghassan Tuani, asked today if the closing of the rightist-held port of Jou-

nieh, north of Beirut — announced by Phalangist radio last night — was the prelude to a French landing.

In Paris, though, the French foreign ministry dismissed as "absolutely untrue" the reports from Lebanon suggesting that French troops might be preparing to land at Jounieh.

On the diplomatic front, Beirut newspapers reported that Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation went to Libya yesterday to seek support for the Palestinian-leftist position.

He was reported to have had six hours of talks with Libyan Prime Minister Major Abdul Salam Jalloud and other top officials. Major Jalloud was reported to be visiting Damascus today, after which he is expected to come to Beirut for further discussions.

In another development, AFP reports that leaders of Palestinian groups decided at a Beirut meeting today to set up a unified Palestinian military command, according to the Libyan Arab News Agency monitored in Paris.

The Palestinian leaders also decided to create a central information organisation and appoint a spokesman for "unified" Palestinian statements, the agency said. In addition, administration would be reorganised.

Arab ambassadors in Lebanon

Republican Senator Jacob Javits said he found the King a modern man who wanted to bring his country into an era of democracy.

The Washington Post said in an editorial today the visit by King Juan Carlos "marks an important step along the path Spain is taking, hesitantly, toward recovery from its dark Franco past."

The New York Times, in an editorial headlined "A King for Democracy," said the King's address to Congress helped undercut whatever opposition may have existed in the U.S. Senate to ratifying a five-year treaty of military and economic cooperation between the U.S. and Spain.

"His commitment to a democratic Spain was as complete as any democrat could wish," it added.

Closes at \$ 1.717

Sterling steadies after worrisome week

LONDON, June 4 (Agencies). — The pound sterling steadied up on the foreign exchange markets today, recovering nearly three quarters of an American cent from losses suffered during the week's headlong decline.

At close of the week's trading, the pound stood at \$1.717 — a fall of more than four cents in four days, but up on last night's closing level of \$1.71.

Informed sources said speculators who had rushed to cash in on the pound's fall now seemed to be backing away. The market still looked volatile and disturbed, but there were no major transactions.

Bank of England support — if any — for sterling appeared light. "The market seems to have regained some stability," one dealer said.

The pound's behaviour appeared to vindicate the stand taken by Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he declared during the week that no emergency government measures were needed to save sterling.

Mr. Healey argued that sterling was grossly undervalued as a result of panic speculation which, he said, did not reflect the true state of the British economy.

In particular, he resisted domestic and foreign pressure to make sharp cuts in the heavy govern-

ment spending programmes which critics said were primarily responsible for the pound's fall.

Mr. Healey discussed the situation during the day with Prime Minister James Callaghan, newly back at his office from a holiday break.

They gave no sign of initiating any prop-up-the pound measures. Contrary to some expectations there was no increase in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate at its weekly fixing announcement this afternoon.

Agence France Presse reported from London that Prime Minister Callaghan meanwhile, today cut short his holiday and rolled up his sleeves ready for the twin threat of the run on the pound and a declaration of war by the Conservative opposition.

The government is still saying that there will be no pound-prop-up emergency measures, but most observers believe that the government is going to take action.

There were even reports here today that a mini-plan will be announced over the weekend.

The Conservatives, who are calling for draconian cuts in public spending to help bolster international support for sterling, are almost certainly behind the rumoured sharp cuts in the heavy govern-

ment and Palestinian leaders would meet in Beirut tonight, the Libyan agency said, quoting the Palestinian news agency.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa called for a political solution and criticised the latest military move and a French intervention which it said would follow.

Palestinian and leftist gunmen, meanwhile, stood guard around Beirut radio station tonight.

There were signs of tension in Beirut, with even fewer cars on the streets than usual. Well armed gunmen sealed off all streets leading to Beirut radio station.

The street running between the Central Bank and the radio station was blocked by a commandeered Lebanese Army jeep with a recoilless rifle pointing menacingly down the hill towards the ruined commercial centre of the city.

On the student front, Arab students in Rome, Prague and Athens carried out brief peaceful demonstrations at the Syrian embassies in those cities to express their displeasure with the latest moves in Lebanon.

In a separate development, a two-day power cut in Lebanon has ruined some 200 million Lebanese pounds (40 million sterling) worth of frozen food throughout the country.

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HAMMING IT UP — Muhammad Ali (left) and Ken Norton ham it up for photographers at Yankee Stadium Thursday, where they held a news conference to promote their upcoming fight (see story page 6).

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An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Seeds of turmoil

While today is the 9th anniversary of the start of the June 1967 war, and the U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Kissinger and President Ford are talking about making a new peace initiative in the Middle East, the reality of the Middle East is a continued state of Israeli occupation, a continuing war in Lebanon with some severe regional repercussions, and general turmoil in the area.

As for the U.S. initiative, it is worth noting what happened the last time Anwar's friend Henry came through here with ideas about making peace. He left the Middle East after the second Sinai interim accord between Egypt and Israel was signed in September 1975, and that in turn has brought about a nasty argument between Egypt and Syria and general disarray in the Arab World. Kissinger succeeded in his short-term goal of taking away the Egyptian factor in the Arab confrontation with Israel, and we are not convinced that the resulting civil war in Lebanon is unconnected with the general aims of American and Israeli goals in the Middle East. We say this not necessarily because we have proof there is a direct American and/or Israeli hand playing in the Lebanese conflict, but because the combination of continuing savagery and shifting alliances in Lebanon is compatible with the designs of Zionist colonialism in Palestine. As such, when we see what is going on in Lebanon on the one hand and hear noises of another American initiative on the other, we are instinctively suspicious.

This is related to the 9th anniversary of the start of the June war. The common thread that runs through all these events and intentions is the dilemma of the Palestinians, one that the U.S. is showing some signs of starting to appreciate as a major factor in the Middle East equation, but which Israel adamantly refuses to deal with.

The nine years of occupation since 1967 have certainly dramatized the incompatibility of Zionist colonialism with Palestinian nationalism. Similarly, the causes of the troubles in Lebanon, the Cairo-Damascus arguments and other muddled situations in the Arab World can be traced right back to the conflict in Palestine between Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews.

If this is the question that the American administration is anxious to tackle, it can start by scanning the landscape in Palestine today and focusing on the continuing Israeli plans to set up more settlements throughout occupied Arab lands. It is perplexing that Israel can talk about peace with the Arabs in the way it does while it buries the intent of its words with the fact of its colonialist deeds.

The nine years since June 1967 have shown that Israel cannot have the Arab land it covets, and expect the Arabs that come with the land to be passive. The alternative being tried is apparently to clamp a lid on political activity throughout the occupied territories while trying to strike a blow against the Palestinian movement in Lebanon. The American involvement in this effort is clear to us if only for the fact that the United States is currently sending Israel aid at the rate of some two billion dollars a year, not to mention the other forms of support that Israel gets from the U.S. To accept talk of a new American peace initiative in the context of the present reality in the Middle East is an act of blasphemy and irreverence.

Peace in the Middle East means nothing more than peace in Palestine. If the U.S. wants to help bring peace, it should start by working on its beachhead baby state in Israel and reigning in the destructive force that it has unwittingly nurtured in the Middle East.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour and Al Shaab commented on the anniversary of June 5 and the Lebanon situation.

Al Dustour noticed that the Israeli authorities in the West Bank were busily taking repressive measures in anticipation of what might happen there on the occasion of the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967.

Large-scale arrests in Jerusalem and other towns, and roadblocks to isolate Arab areas, were part of the Israeli precautionary measures. "But," the paper says "what Israel must understand is that resistance against occupation is no more a mere reaction to anniversaries and occasions, but something that has become deep-rooted in the hearts of the people of the occupied territories. Each day they spend under captivity is, for them, the fifth of June... No better proof is there than the periodic uprisings staged up till now."

Al Dustour stresses that the Israelis shall not be able to uproot the people under occupation from their land, however stringent are the attempts to tighten their grip on them.

Under the heading "Enough Killing and Destruction for Lebanon," Al Shaab points out that the situation in Lebanon at last seems to be edging towards tranquility, thanks to the intensive contacts that have been taking place in the past two days under the shadow of the Syrian initiative, which has assumed new proportions... commensurate with the seriousness of the situation in the Lebanese civil strife.

Al Shaab continues to say that there may be different explanations for the extent of the Syrian initiative, in relation to the Syrian being made to find a common ground for the various rival groups to meet and put an end to the fighting. But the paper thinks that no two Arabs differ on the necessity of halting the bloodshed as a first step to safeguarding the brotherly country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"It is time for the Lebanese leaders to get together and determine their country's future, whether by dialogue or monologue; taking amity, fraternity and co-existence among all communities as their slogan... By so doing, they would be frustrating Israel's wishes to see the Arab countries wallow in local fratricides that might result in the creation of pygmy states, justifying the creation and perpetuation of Israel itself," the paper says.

Japanese Crown Prince will arrive June 9

AMMAN. June 4 (Agencies) — Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and his wife Princess Michiko will arrive here Wednesday on a four-day official visit, on the first leg of an 18-day tour which includes Yugoslavia and Britain with a stopover in Bangkok.

On June 9, after their arrival here, they will pay a courtesy call on H.M. King Hussein and H.M. Queen Alya. They will attend a banquet hosted by King Hussein and stay overnight at the guest palace in Amman. During their stay here the imperial couple will visit Petra, Jerash, Aqaba, the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley. Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat will accompany the imperial guests during the major part of the visit.

The visit to Jordan will be on behalf of 75-year-old Emperor Hirohito in return for the visit to Japan by His Majesty King Hussein and Queen Alya on March 10-16 this year. Crown Prince Hassan also made a trip to Japan in May 1976.

Gulf four year plan could mean fresh fish for millions

People in the Middle East who have never been able to obtain fresh fish may soon get a good supply from the Gulf.

This is one hope held out by a £5.5 million agreement signed by the Saudi Arabian Minister of Agriculture and Water, Dr. Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Aziz al Sheikh, and Mr. Robert Bennett, technical director of the British White Fish Authority's (WFA) industrial development unit.

Increasing Protein

It is part of the programme to diversify the economy and increase the supply of high grade protein. At present in many places fish is unobtainable unless salted or dried.

However, the outlook for the four year scheme of fisheries development for which preparation was begun in January 1976 seems to be good in the Gulf, where the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has estimated a sustainable yield of sea bottom species at around 500 000 tons a year. This is far greater than the present landings of all the Gulf States.

There are also said to be unexploited stocks of shoaling fish, such as sardinella, in the southern area which might form the basis of a fishmeal industry.

The plan should benefit the whole region. The Red Sea also comes within its scope, but here coral reefs are likely to prevent the introduction of the more efficient types of gear. Except for a few fishing villages and the rare 16 man boat, most of the fishermen on this coast use handlines—60% from canoes—and quit the sea periodically for other jobs. Nevertheless, one of the two main technical units, with laboratory and workshop, is being taken over and extended. This at Jeddah; the other is at the Gulf oil port of Dammam where there is modern shrimp fishing and processing.

Scientists And Engineers Mr. Bennett explained that the WFA team from Britain would have 19 members, including fishery development officers, marine scientists and engineers. Its leader will be Mr. Peter Chaplin, who has had many years in fisheries research, three of them in Saudi Arabia.

An exploratory fishing programme is planned to assess the size of commercially useful fish stocks. For this task a Saudi research vessel is being modified and a multi purpose boat obtained — both of them capable of employing a variety of methods, including purse seining and trawling.

Practical trials are then to be carried out with experimental vessels, probably 12m to 20m powered by diesel engines up to about 110 kw. At the same time the techniques used by Saudi fishermen are to be studied. "Experience has shown," said Mr. Bennett, "that quite small technical changes can result in dramatic improvement in catches."

Planned as an essential feature of the programme is the introduction of better methods of handling and preserving the catch at sea and of processing, packaging, distributing and marketing on shore. The aim is to construct a pilot scale plant to see how new methods work and to instruct local



Item: USSR makes overtures to Carter

'Yoo hoo... Tovarich?'

Jordanian delegation attends AEUC meet

AMMAN. — The Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Rajal Muasher, left here Friday at the head of a Jordanian delegation to attend the meetings of the Arab Economic Unity Council (AEUC) which start Saturday morning at Arab League headquarters in Cairo.

The meetings will discuss the establishment of joint Arab ventures in the field of agriculture, commerce, industry, tourism and mining. The Jordanian delegation includes the Direct Economic Cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mohammad Sakka, Hani nmash from the departing economic cooperation, for permanent representative to AEUC, Nassouh Barghouti the economic counselor to the Jordanian embassy in Cairo and Abu Al Huda.

Last Nightfall

Editor's Note: Miss Linda Abu Jaber is only fourteen years old. She is now a ninth-grader at the Ahliya school. In writing short story she sent us, we hope to encourage her youthful talent.

by Linda K. Abu Jaber

The United Planets Organization was having its second meeting for the year 2203 to discuss the ecological changes on earth. All the delegates were extremely nervous and all broke out in a cold sweat knowing the verdict was inevitable. The sun was going to blow up!

Since the year 2020, there had

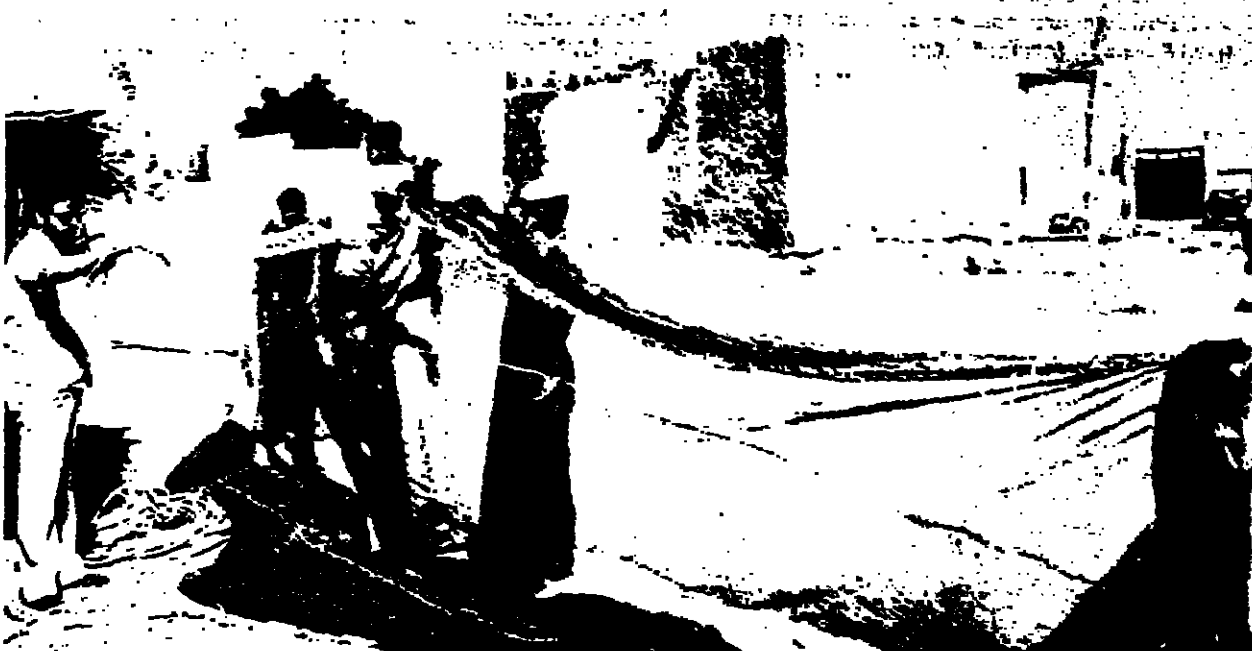
been steady ecological changes on Terra, Luna, Mars, Mercury and Venus. On Earth it had getting steadily hotter till the mmers were like ovens even at the South Pole, as it had been the other planets; even the Mercury with its molten sea, been getting hotter.

Now that the verdict was in all that was left to decide what to do in the event the should explode; whether or planets like Mercury would blown out of their orbits, what precautions to take in case.

Commander Ahmad had kept for the last week living in dread of the decision he had made. He was not a weak by nature but had a strong character as a result of the experiences he had gone through as he had been Commander of first earth probe to land on but that was at least 70 years ago and at the age of 111, commander was a very old man. He was a distinguished physicist and his brilliance in field was one of the reasons which led to his presidency of United Planets Organization the last week he had drunk fourteen gallons of coffee had to decide whether to keep people on Earth or to evacuate them by sending people to the explored regions of outer space had the life of mankind in hands! He could either destroy save it!

If he decided to send people to space there was a 20% of those peoples surviving. If he decided to keep everybody Earth their fate would be to die. It was an educated guess the world would ice over as back into another ice age like one thousands of years ago and then, the Earth might be ted out of its orbit and any might happen.

"Order please. The president coming in," Lady and Gent delegates," began Commander mad, "I have decided"..... the commander was fated to finish his speech, for, all sudden, a great explosion was heard and the earth shook violently as the sun blew up and was plunged into a darkness would last till the end of time.



A British White Fish Authority engineer discusses the rigging of a beach seine with a group of local fishermen in Sharjah, in the United Arab Emirates.

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Juan Carlos contacts U.S. businessmen

King appeals for end to isolation in Europe

WASHINGTON, June 4, (R) — Yesterday reasserted its in- of becoming a genuine de- and appealed to the rest of Europe to end its isolation.

King Juan Carlos, who leaves today for New York, also met several congressmen yesterday, including Senator Hubert Humphrey, Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller had a 30-minute meeting with the king.

In the evening, the king and Queen Sophia gave a banquet at the Spanish Embassy for President and Mrs. Gerald Ford.

The Spanish royal couple will spend the next two days in New York where they will be guests at a lunch given by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and where the king will contact business circles.

He will meet David Rockefeller, President of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and members of the Business Council for International Understanding.

Before leaving for Madrid late tomorrow, the royal couple will attend a gala banquet at the Waldorf Astoria organised by the Spanish Institute and the Chamber of Commerce. Two special aircraft will fly over 300 Spanish personalities to attend the event.

But can they win the war? Rhodesian troops are killing more guerrillas

SALISBURY, June 3 (R) — Rhodesian troops killed more than 50 black guerrillas in the past six days — including 12 in the last 24 hours — without losing a single soldier, defence headquarters said today.

Defence sources said the government was heartened by what appears to be increased effectiveness of the security forces just one month after the start of a major counter-offensive against the guerrillas who seek to topple Rhodesia's white minority government.

But the defence forces are not yet claiming to be winning the war. "We are holding our own now," a defence spokesman said.

Defence sources attribute the government successes in recent days to new-found strength resulting from a massive call-up which began in March.

"We consolidated our situation and now we are able to hit back hard," one informant said.

Atlantic Alliance sources say much is new in French defence strategy

5, June 4 (AFP) — The French defence strategy, as outlined this week by the defence minister, General Guy Mery, caused surprise in NATO circles as the most authoritative voices say nothing has changed since 1966.

General Mery said that NATO's point of view nothing has changed. But Gen. de Gaulle never cast the slightest doubt on the need for

misunderstandings which followed France's withdrawal from the military organisation of the Atlantic Alliance ten years ago.

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Are U.S. troops prepared for protracted guerrilla warfare in Panama?

U.S. Panama troops brace themselves for another Vietnam

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — "Formidable" ... "well trained and disciplined" ... "tough" ... That is how senior military officials describe the 10,000-man U.S. military mission in the Panama Canal Zone.

But now the question, according to some military analysts, is relevant following the assertion by Republican challenger Ronald Reagan earlier this month that the United States must take the risk of guerrilla warfare to maintain U.S. control of the canal.

The Canal Zone is the headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command.

Some military analysts both within and without the Pentagon are concerned about the long-range logistics involved in defending the 647-square-mile canal zone which zigzags directly through the centre of the Republic of Panama.

By itself, say some Pentagon officials, the U.S. presence in Panama is a seasoned, well-trained garrison. Main components of that force:

Army — The 193rd Infantry Brigade, which has three infantry battalions, one of which is mechanised (with personnel carriers and tanks, for example); there are also two battalions of foot soldiers, one with an airborne company.

— The 3rd Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group.

— There is a special jungle training school, the U.S. Army School of the Americas; and various support units.

Air Force — The 24th Special Operations Group.

The Air Force has an estimated 31 aircraft in the Canal Zone, the most formidable air presence in Central America.

The force includes C-130 and C-123 transports, helicopters, and A-1H (Cobra) jets, which are attack aircraft useful in marginal weather situations and capable of carrying a bomb load up to 15,000 pounds.

Navy — There are small but important Navy support units in the Canal Zone.

Pentagon officials stress that additional forces could be flown quickly to the Canal Zone from the U.S.

The only other major conventional-sized force close to Panama is that of Columbia, which totals 64,300 troops, including a 50,000-man Army, 8,000-man Navy and 6,300-man Air Force.

Equipment for the Army, however, is old. The Navy has three submarines and six destroyers and the Air Force has 16 combat aircraft (all French Mirages) 40 transports and some 50 helicopters.

The forces of Panama are small. Many military officials say privately, however, they feel uneasy even considering the possibility of insurgent Panamanian forces.

basic consensus which are indistinguishable from the military blocs.

Japanese doctor reports Liver drug used successfully in cancer treatment

TOKYO, June 4 (AFP) — A Japanese cancer expert has succeeded in preventing cancer or reducing cancerous cells in the bodies of patients by administering medicine for liver troubles.

The expert had been using the medicine, "protoporphyrin" for the past five years, and, in cases he succeeded in reducing cancerous cells, the English daily Yomiuri reported today.

According to Yomiuri, Prof. Iijima has saved the life of a Taiwanese man who developed a malignant tumor, about the size of a little finger, in his right shoulder in 1973, after three months' treatment with the medicine.

When Mr. Lin Chin-chou of Taipei came Japan to receive treatment from Dr. Iijima in March this year, the tumor on his right shoulder had grown to the size of the head of a child and he was hovering between life and death.

Prof. Iijima immediately began administering protoporphyrin and during the next three months, the malignant tumor was reduced to one-twentieth of its original size. Mr. Lin left hospital and returned to Taipei Thursday after receiving final treatment on Wednesday, Yomiuri said.

Protoporphyrin, which is obtained from ox serum, is sold by about 20 pharmaceutical companies as a medicine for liver troubles.

Berlinguer repledges democracy, cooperation with NATO, EEC

PARIS, June 3, (R) — Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer told a mass rally of French Communists here tonight that his party wanted no more than a share of power in Italy.

Addressing tens of thousands of Communists at the old meat market of La Villette, he said his supporters were fighting for new political leadership in Italy based on the collaboration of all popular and democratic groups, including the Communists.

"In our opinion, there is no other solution if we want to give the Italian government the political and moral authority and the

possible for overcoming so grave and risky a situation," Signor Berlinguer said.

He steered away from predicting the result of the crucial Italian general election on June 20.

But he reaffirmed that his party supporters continued Italian membership in the Atlantic Alliance and the European Common Market.

With M. Marchais beside him on the rostrum, Signor Berlinguer pledged support for the principle of a democratic changeover of power according to a majority universal vote.

The Italian Communist leader also promised to guarantee freedom of thought and expression, freedom of the press, religious & cultural liberty, and freedom to hold meetings, demonstrations and to travel at will at home and abroad.

He said the inability of the ruling Italian Christian Democrats to deal with his country's economic, social and political crises was making Italy an outpost in Europe and an element of instability.

In his speech, M. Marchais said that if conditions were different in France and Italy, the essential problems facing the workers of both countries had a common character.

He added that the French and Italian parties supported the theory of peaceful coexistence. The detente process should be taken further, leading to gradual reciprocal arms reduction and finally the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs.

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Protoporphyrin, which is obtained from ox serum, is sold by about 20 pharmaceutical companies as a medicine for liver troubles.

When the medicine is used for the purpose of preventing cancer, it is enough to administer 20 milligrams of the drug to the person concerned every day, Dr. Iijima added.

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Fed Reserve Board may curtail "swap" credit to Euro central banks

NEW YORK, June 3, (AFP). — Central banks' intervention on European money markets came to a huge 20,000 million dollars between February 1 and the end of April, the Federal Reserve Board estimated today.

Board official Scott Pardee said this was a "massive" figure. The U.S. monetary authorities were worried about the way the markets had developed and the fluctuations that had occurred.

Mr. Pardee cast doubt on the excessive use of the "swap" credit technique operated by the central banks of the major industrial nations.

The "Fed", he added, could be less willing in future to let certain other central banks utilise its credit facilities.

These swap arrangements were designed to cope with rising short term fluctuations, the variations recently, especially to the pound and lira, reflected medium and long term problems in the countries concerned.

Mr. Pardee said this question was currently being discussed among central banks.

Paolo Baffi, new governor of the Italian Central Bank, recently brought up the matter of access to U.S. swap credit, when he referred to a lack of co-operation from the United States in this sector.

Iraq, North Korea sign air accord

HONG KONG, June 4 (R). — North Korea and Iraq have signed an agreement on air transport, the North Korea Central News Agency reported today.

The agreement was signed in Pyongyang yesterday by Mr. Kim Chang Guk, deputy-director of the North Korean Civil Aviation Bureau and Mr. Sami Hassan Mahmoud, assistant president of the state organisation Iraqi Civil Aviation, the agency said.

The accord will help strengthen friendly relations and cooperation in air transport between the two countries, the agency said. It gave no further details.

Britain expects to be self-sufficient in energy soon

VANCOUVER, CANADA June 4, (AFP). — Britain will soon be independent of foreign energy sources, according to Secretary of State for the Environment Peter Shore, here as head of the British delegation to the Habitat conference.

Speaking at a news conference yesterday, Mr. Shore said however that the economic salvation of Britain depended on much more than the development of North Sea oil reserves.

North Sea oil extracted this year, he said, would total 900 million tons and would rise to 3,01 million tons by 1980.

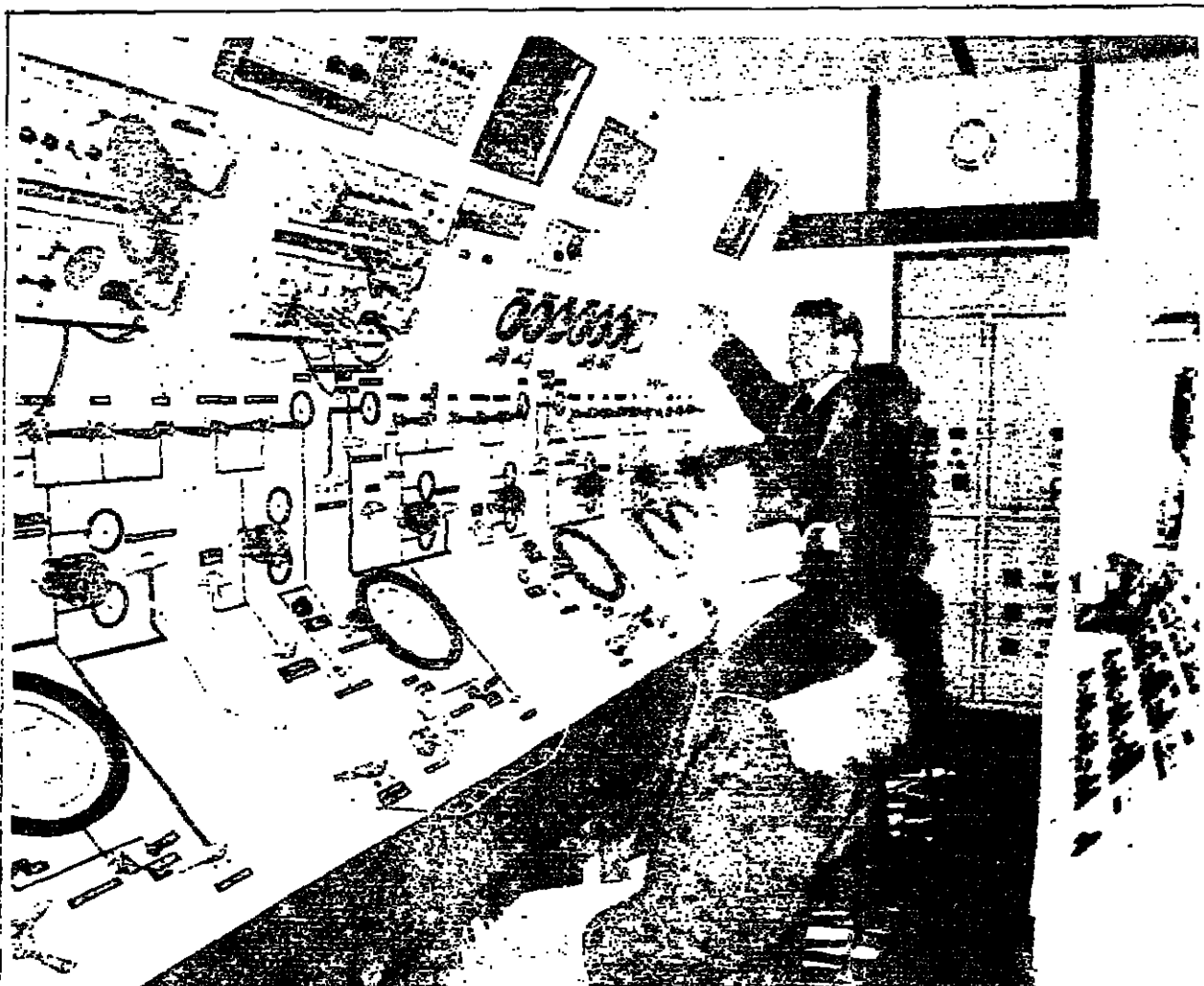
He also said that vast new quantities of coal had recently been discovered in Yorkshire.

Chinese grain harvest looks promising

WASHINGTON, June 3, (AFP). — China's grain crop could exceed last year's 260 to 270 million tons if normal weather continued for the rest of the year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture believed today.

But it said that prospects were not as optimistic as they have been. The department said in a weekly report that unseasonably cold weather in China this spring and dry conditions in the north and north-east had adverse effects on spring wheat sowing. But weather conditions since planting have been generally good.

American experts also believe that, though China imported only about 2,500,000 tons of grain in 1975-76 (the lowest figure since 1961) there was no indication that the recent low rate of imports would be increased.



TRAINING THE DEEP SEA DIVERS — In the control room of the converted barge, 'Deep Diver 1', preparations are made for lowering a diving bell as part of a deep sea diving course. It is from here that decompression rates, gas mixes and the opening of locks are also controlled — where every decision must be right. Trainees at the Underwater Training Centre at Fort William will practice diving to depths of beyond 90 metres — where a diver's body is subjected to 30 times the pressure under which the ordinary man lives and works. Trainees are taught 'bounce' — short period — and 'saturation' diving techniques in which 'dives' of several days are possible and for part of the time will live in the decompression chambers on 'Deep Diver 1'.

Peasants need economic security before birth control

Bangladesh is fighting a losing war against overpopulation

DACCA, June 4 (AFP). — In spite of all-out efforts to restrict the unbridled growth of population in Bangladesh during the last decade or so, no tangible result has so far been achieved. In fact, far from showing signs of decline, it is fast assuming frightful proportions.

The present regime has identified the population boom as Bangladesh's chief problem and mounted a massive offensive to reduce it to what is called zero growth by the turn of the century. But impartial observers fear that far from reaching the target set by the government this second poorest country of the world is fast heading towards a disastrous population explosion in the not-too-distant future.

Figures obtained from official sources confirm this apprehension.

The population is rising at the menacing rate of three per cent a year in this small, densely populated country.

The magnitude of the problem can be assessed from the fact that seven children are born every minute, consequently there are 3.7 million new births a year. As against this colossal figure, the number of annual deaths stand at little over 1.3 million. Thus nearly 2.4 million additional mouths are being added to the existing population every year.

The demographic chart released by the government shows the astronomical growth rate of population in this country during the past few centuries.

According to the table, the total population of the area now comprising Bangladesh stood at ten million in the year 1651. It rose to 20 million in 1860. In 1940, in less than 80 years, the population doubled to 40 million. In 1974 it was 70.8 million. This figure is believed to be the result of gross undercounting, and some demographers estimate it at about 76 million.

According to the 1961 census, the population was roughly 55 million. In other words in less than 13 years it increased by nearly 21 million. If this accelerated birth rate is allowed to continue unimpeded, the figure may rise to 156 million, if not more, in the next 25 years or so.

The only answer to this gigantic problem is obviously extensive family planning which is a relatively modern concept in this part of the world. Visualising its catastrophic consequences, the government has embarked upon a concerted campaign to popularise family planning and motivate the masses, particularly young couples of child bearing age, to take to planned parenthood.

It has set up a population council and created a separate division for population control and family planning under the ministry of health to coordinate the nationwide drive to curb the growth rate. The government has also appointed over 13,100 field workers to carry family planning services and facilities to the doorsteps of the vast majority living in rural Bangladesh.

They often organise gatherings in remote villages to demonstrate family planning methods. Moreover the government and other family planning associations have launched nation-wide publicity through radio, television and other mass media to popularise family planning.

All these measures without doubt created a large mass impact. At least people in the remotest corners of the country by now know what family planning is. But whether or not they are really practising it is an entirely different story.

In terms of practice, the success of the campaign is estimated to be small. According to a family planning expert, perhaps less than five per cent of the total population.

practice family planning.

Meanwhile, various international agencies like the World Bank, US AID, UNFPA and the Ford Foundation, have come forward with generous financial assistance to supplement the government's efforts in this field. The total of assistance from foreign sources for the first five-year plan is roughly \$3 million dollars. But unfortunately, despite all these efforts and assistance, no breakthrough in this field has so far been achieved.

One of the major forces deterring the vast majority in this country from adopting family planning is purely economic. For a landless peasant or a poor farmer (at

least 81 per cent of the rural population in Bangladesh belong to these categories) more children mean old age insurance and easily available cheap labour.

There are also other reasons, namely, social and religious taboos. But these are not too big hurdles to cause serious concern.

Therefore, it is believed that the solution to the runaway population boom is not the easy availability of family planning devices alone but a basic change in the entire economic system of this country — a system which can give a minimal measure of security to poor landless peasants and the like.

Third World, Western experts agree

UNCTAD IV did not judge IRB proposal on its merits

NAIROBI, June 4, (AFP). — Third-World countries failed to recognize their own interests when they rejected the American proposal to set up an international resources bank (IRB) here on Monday, western, non-aligned and Third-World experts said today.

International experts on development financing said that the idea, outlined by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when he addressed the Fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD-IV) on May 6, contained elements that, if properly worked out, could offer a solution to one of the most crucial dilemmas of the world economy.

The experts said that, while official development assistance (ODA) had declined in real terms in recent years, vast reserves of private capital were available for investment. Moreover, no solutions have so far been found to help developing countries to draw on these reserves without fear of losing control over their own national resources.

The experts said the IRB scheme deserved careful study because

it offered a kind of multilateral two-way guarantee—for investors as well as for the government of the host country.

The experts considered it unfortunate that UNCTAD-IV at no time seriously discussed the proposal on its own merits. It was turned down by a slim margin of 33 votes to 31—with 44 abstentions—when the 154-nation parley ended on Monday.

Several delegations, including many known to be sympathetic to the idea, had already left Nairobi.

Western and Third-World delegates at the conference agreed that the rejection was a political slap in the face for the United States. This was reflected in a bitter U.S. statement on Tuesday which said that the United States "does not expect, when it makes major efforts to cooperate (with developing countries) that its proposals will be subject to accidental votes."

A Third-World minister who played a key part at the conference said the Americans were themselves to blame for the setback. They had committed several political and tactical errors:

— The Kissinger proposal had been badly timed. The top priority of the developing countries was to secure approval of an integrated commodity programme including a common producer-consumer fund to back up stocking arrangements and other measures to stabilise commodity prices.

— A number of Third-World countries suspected that the IRB was intended to replace the integrated programme and the common fund. And U.S. negotiators had not given adequate explanations. They had not even sought to elaborate on the scheme in a working paper.

— A political blunder had been committed when a draft resolution on the IRB was linked with western acceptance of a common fund compromise.

Observers noted that a number of socialist and other "progressive" states voted against, for logical reasons or in protest against alleged U.S. "dilatatory" tactics at the parley.

International experts felt that the negative vote would have a backlash effect at several levels:

— It could affect the U.S. role in next Autumn's preparatory talks on the common fund.

— It now seemed certain that the IRB scheme would not be taken up again inside UNCTAD, in other bodies, such as the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), were a much more restricted number of countries are taking part.

— Those forces inside the Congress working for an increase in American overseas aid might be discouraged by the vote.

The same experts, who have studied the IRB project and sought additional information from U.S. delegation here, said they saw the integrated commodity programme and the IRB as complementary.

They made these points:

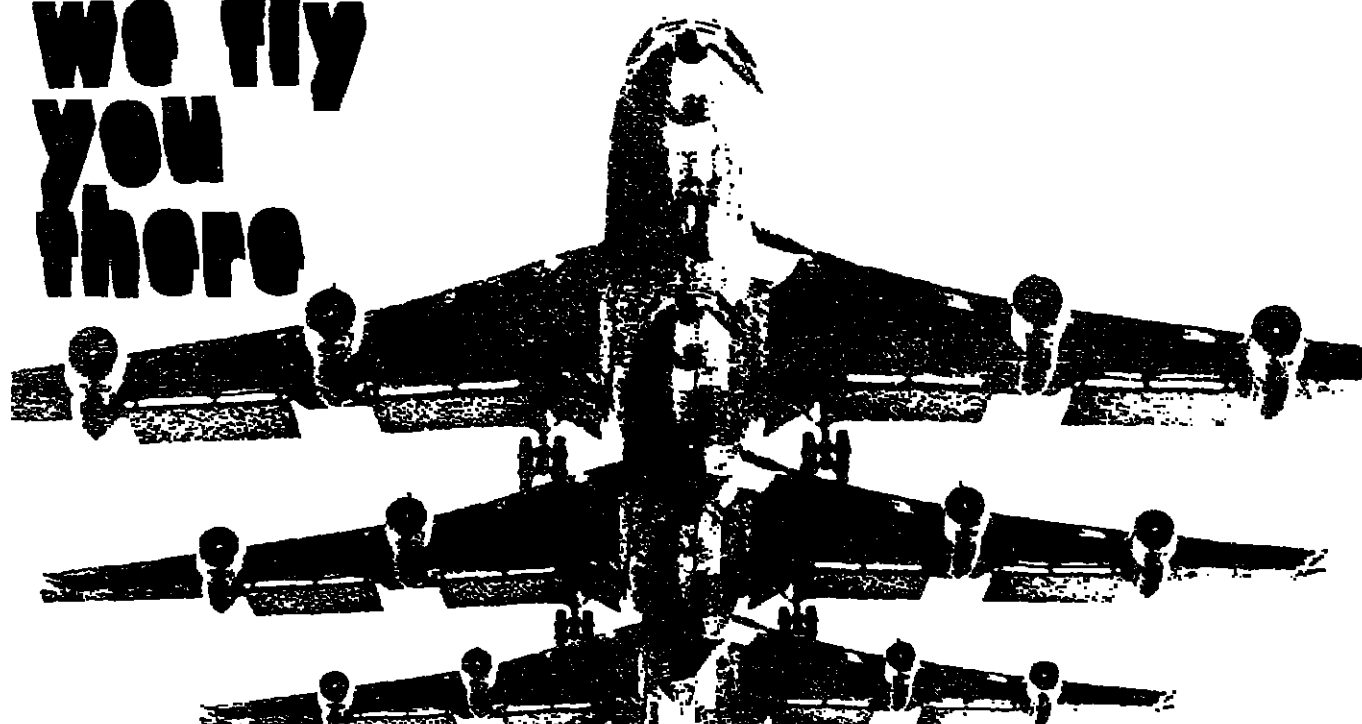
— The IRB could meet long-range needs for resource development and investment necessary to secure steady growth in industrial countries, seen as a requisite for economic expansion in the Third World.

— The integrated programme on the other hand would have bearing on market management on a short and medium-term basis.

— With an initial capital of 1,000 million dollars, the IRB could become a flexible instrument that would allow for repayments in the form of goods in a commodity bond system.

— It could serve as a basis for a new relationship between private companies and Third-World governments, acting as a go-between and a mediator.

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Filler: The tree remotest from any other tree is believed to be the one at an oasis in the Tenere Desert, Niger Republic. In February 1960, it survived being rammed by a lorry driven by a Frenchman. There are no other trees within 50 kilometres.

Arabian city and nomad life converge in world of Islam

Susan Greenfield
to the Jordan Times
Nomad and City" Exhibi-
on display in London,
of the World of Islam
is a vivid portrayal of
Islam in the Arab
inter-relating with the
ures that evolved at the
e.

very different and con-
ways of life are present-
as they still exist to-
ne birthplace of Islam—

that of the nomadic bedouin of
the steppes and deserts of the in-
terior of the peninsula, and that
of the city of San'a in the moun-
tains of south-west Arabia.

The nomad part of the Exhibi-
tion strikes the visitor at first gl-
ance. The huge Bedouin tent which
is the focal point of the first
hall has an immediate realism with
its subtle lighting and furni-
shings. The magnificent woven di-
viding wall was presented to the
British Museum by H. R. H. She-

rif Nasser bin Jamil; this, and a
wall of reeds, decorated with or-
ange, red, black and white wool,
also presented by H.R.H. Sherif
Nasser were described by Shelagh
Weir, who researched for the Ex-
hibition mainly in Jordan, as "ex-
ceptional and unique."

They provide a dramatic back-
ground to the display of the bed-
ouins' successful adaptation to
their environment, their self-suffi-
ciency and their relationship with
the peoples of the settled fringes
of the desert.

The bedouin skills as weavers
of goat and camel hair and their
flocks of milk and cheese produc-
ing animals provide a trading link
with the towns—in return they
bought metal and grain seed, per-
petuating the inter-dependance of
nomad and city.

The romantic past immortalised
in Western minds by the legend-
ary Lawrence of Arabia, however,
is no longer valid. Shelagh Weir
explained that the nomads are
highly successful workers in oil
companies in the Gulf, good far-

mers and agriculturalists when
circumstances permitted and in-
deed skilled fishermen on the Sin-
ai coast. Where schools, hospitals
and social services permitted, they
would probably settle for the sake
of their families, but a goat-hair
tent and camel saddle bags would
be stored in the back ground for
a self reliant move of necessity.

Typifying the city in this Ex-
hibition is a life-size reconstruction
of a street in the suq of San'a—
worlds away from the West
End of London—where recorded
street noises and the smell of spices
add to the realism. San'a, one
of the great historic cities of
Islam, is unique with its medieval
walls and distinctive stone build-
ings rising to eight storeys with
fretted windows and whitewashed
balustrades.

The capital of the Yemen Arab
Republic, San'a is threatened by
the 20th century in that for sur-
vival it needs the modern services
of electricity, schools, hospitals,
new roads. These would spoil the
character of San'a, whose mud-
brick walls are already crumbl-



Reconstruction of part of the central market (suq) in the old city of Sana'a, Yemen.

ing, and in the eyes of Western
tourists who manage to visit
San'a, it has a beauty which must
be preserved and not sacrificed to

modern times and the new oil we-
alth of the area.

The timeless grandeur of San'a
is captured with photographs, and
a reconstructed interior of a room
in a mansion complete with mag-
nificent decorative mouldings, st-
ained glass windows and furni-
shings found in a typical home up
to the present day.

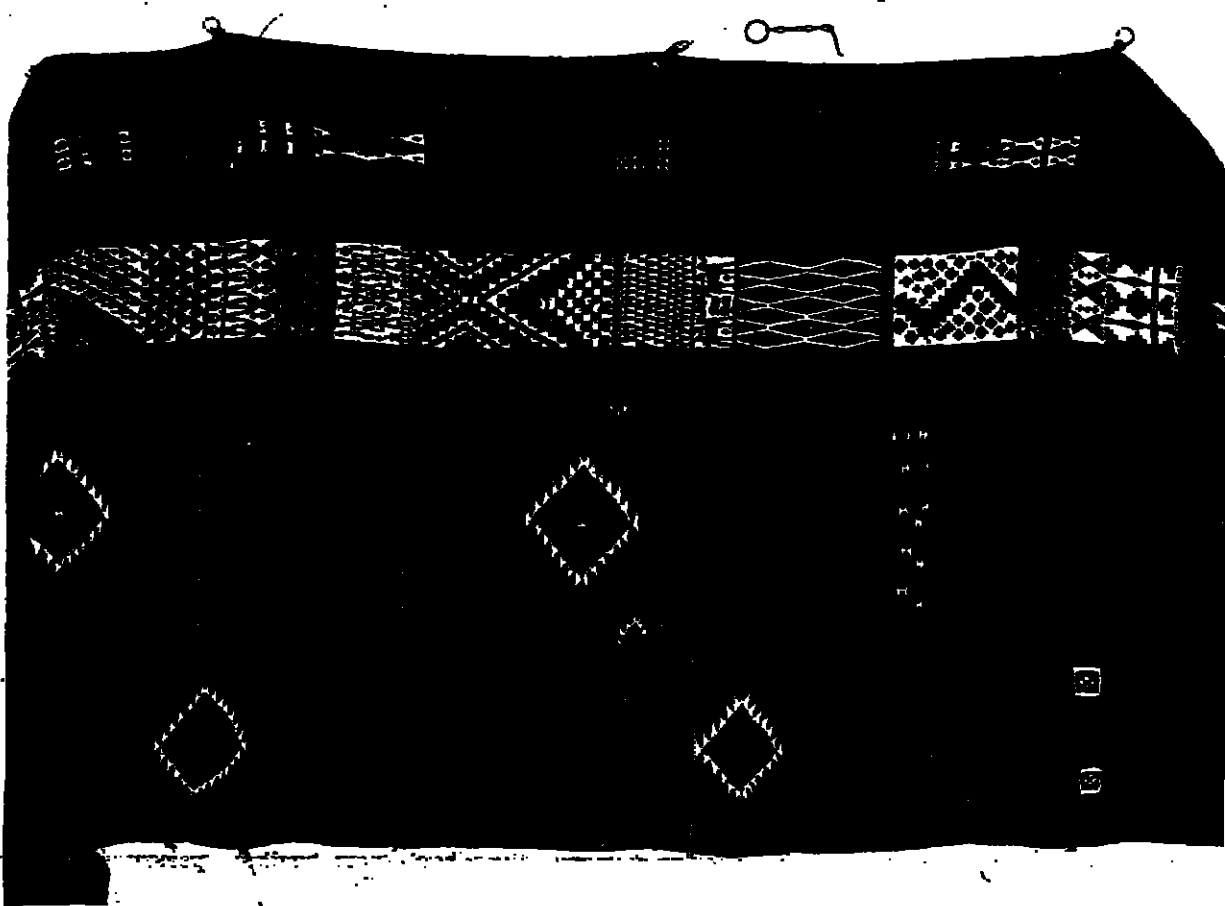
Many exhibits of great artistic
and historical interest are on dis-
play, some loaned by the Govern-
ment of the Yemen Arab Repub-
lic. Beautifully crafted jewellery
in exotic designs shows the mas-
tery of the old Yemeni silvers-
miths and the inspiration it must
have been for surrounding lands.

Yemen was historically the land
of frankincense and myrrh, rich
from the trade routes with the
East, and the birthplace, it is said,
of the Queen of Sheba.

The "Nomad and City" Exhibi-
tion with its presentation of two
contrasting Islamic cultures is
perhaps the most interesting and
thought-provoking exhibition in
the Festival. In the conservation-
conscious 20th century, it would
be a pity indeed if these examples
of the bedouin way of life and the
City of San'a should become a th-
ing of the past, for both should re-
main as the cultural inspiration
and the national heritage of the
Islamic people.



pestle used by bedouins for grinding coffee beans after
on Jordan).



Woven dividing wall for a bedouin tent (from Jordan).

Tonight's TV Features

VARIETY SHOW

CLASSICAL MASTERPIECES

one hour colour selection of classical pieces.

DIRTY SALLY

WOMEN'S RIGHT

nds a women's protest against the governor for not
women into bars. She runs for election for the post
or, wins but steps aside and leaves place for governor.

MOVIE OF THE WEEK

RETURN OF JOE FORRESTER

aster, a veteran policeman goes after gang specialised
and killing women. He succeeds in dismantling gang
gng its leaders to trial.

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snack bar, coffee shop,
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yah School or CMS. Tel.
38968. Open daily from
noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7
p.m to midnight.

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3.30 — 6.30 — 9.00

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Television

3 & 6:	Channel 6:
Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
Arabic programme	8.30 Dirty Sally
News in Arabic	9.15 Variety show
News	10.00 News in English
Family programme	10.15 Movie of the week
Arabic series	(on both channels)
Reportage	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
Aqaba	8.10 Kuwait
Turair, Grayyat, Bada-	9.20 Muscat, Doha
nah, Al-Joaf, Ha'il, Jed-	9.30 Aqaba
deh (SDI)	9.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
Beirut (MEA)	9.45 Karatchi, Dubai
Damascus	9.50 Tehran
Cairo	10.25 Dhahran, Baghdad
Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
Geneva, Brussels, Ams-	12.35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SDI)
terdam	13.00 Damascus
Frankfurt, Copenhagen	17.30 Cairo
London	18.20 Frankfurt
Paris	19.40 Beirut (MEA)
Jeddah (SDI)	20.50 London (BA)
Abu Dhabi, Dubai	

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Melody time
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
18.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Varieties
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 Songs
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Appricots: 300—380	Peaches (red): 200—240
Apples (starken): 180—210	Peaches (white): 140—180
Apples (double red): 160—220	Spinach: 30—45
Bananas: 150—180	Tangarines: 120—170
Bell pepper: 90—130	Tomatoes: 50—80
Cauliflower: 80—110	Wild cucumbers: 50—65
Carrots (yellow): 50—85	
Cucumber (small): 100—130	
Cucumbers (large): 40—70	
Cherry (large): 180—200	
Cherry (small): 100—140	
Cherry (red): 140—180	
Eggplant (small): 80—120	
Eggplant (large): 100—140	
Grape leaves: 120—160	
Green beans: 80—120	
Garlic (dry): 100—140	
Garlic (green): 120—180	
Hot Pepper: 90—130	
Lemon: 70—100	
Horse beans: 50—70	
Marrow (regular): 70—100	
Marrow (small): 40—70	
Orange: 120—170	
Onions (local): 50—80	
Onions (imported): 50—80	
Okra: 300—440	
Potatoes (local): 80—110	

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:	Pharmacies:	Taxis:
Dr. George Sayegh (21379)	Lubna (44944)	Rainbow (37249)
Dr. Habib Iskandar (38680)	Shadi (25655)	Ahram (36502)
	Sha'aban (36726)	Asfour (23230)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Bundle of straw	26. Having natural
5. Wicker	28. Dawn goddess
12. Reflected sound	31. Soapstone
13. Gastropod	34. Pronoun
14. Australian	38. Johnny Miller
15. Requires	40. Spelt
16. Soak	42. Rocky cliff
18. Balto-Slav	43. Many
19. Warning	46. Spirit
22. Run-down	49. List separately
25. Concerning	50. Book of the Bible
	51. Cure-all
	52. Lean toward

WEB	FAST	ARN
EXECUTOR	TOO	
DAGON	FOSTER	
MUD	STUPA	
TIN	HE	TAINT
ON	SOAR	SNOW
LEFT	TERM	MT
ADEEM	SO	BIG
REBATE	AURAL	
OWL	EDENTATE	
BEE	DEMY	NET

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

1. Misty	6. Biblical
2. River in Ecuador	character
3. Gather stitches	7. Nominates
4. Irish whiskey	8. Winged
5. Possessed	9. Rod used to
	fashion glass
10. Remnant	
11. Legal action	
17. Chinese pagoda	
19. Golf hazard	
20. Wife of Zeus	
21. Small bird	
23. Cupola	
24. French river	
27. Tire	
30. Cowardly	
32. Allocated share	
33. Locker	
36. Abnormal	
body fluid	
37. Style of	
architecture	
39. Became icy	
41. Tear down	
43. Small swallow	
44. Greek long E	
45. Yarn measure	
47. Samovar	
48. Stripling	

Per time 32 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-5

Ali will not retire before winning \$75m.

NEW YORK, June 4 (AFP) — But the former marine turned movie actor had some measure of confidence. "I plan a 15-round decision," he said. "Ali is smarter now. He has more punch. He American Ken Norton here on September 28.

"I'm getting too many offers, from Khartoum, Ankara and other places," said a buoyant champion at a press conference held here for the signing of the Norton fight contract.

Ali generously offered George Foreman a return match, predicting that Foreman would win his upcoming fight against Joe Frazier on June 15. "Foreman will win," Ali said, "because Frazier can't go away from him."

After a quick mental calculation, Ali said he would retire from the ring when he had won \$75 million from professional boxing. "I'll be getting up to around the 50 mark by the end of this year," he said with a wink.

Ali reminded everyone of his Muslim faith, explaining that it gave him added confidence. "I fight for Allah, who is blessing me," he said, adding: "I'm betting \$12 million for two fights."

The champion went on to assure newsmen that he was in great form. He said he was getting plenty of road work in which had brought his weight down to 98 kg.

His trainer Angelo Dundee confirmed Ali's boasts. "He's physically and mentally in better shape than ever, he's fighting better now."

Cool, calm Ken Norton was expected less exuberant than Ali. "I'm in perfect condition, too," he said. "It will be a hell of a fight."

Arab economists end meetings

RABAT, June 4 (R). — The Iraqi Finance Minister, Dr. Fawzi Al Qaisi, left today for home after presiding over the sixth annual congress of the Union of Arab Economists, of which he is secretary general.

He said the congress examined questions of inter-Arab cooperation in the monetary, commercial and investment fields.

He said a great deal remained to be done to arrive at complementary economies in Arab states.

Europe to ban political pleas to guerrillas

BRUSSELS, June 4 (R). — European justice ministers today backed a proposal that guerrilla acts such as hijacks and kidnappings should not be treated as political crimes.

The move by the ministers of the 18-nation Council of Europe came in discussion of a draft convention on extradition procedure soon to go before the organisation's foreign ministers.

The proposed rules would bar guerrillas from pleading that their offences were political in order to halt extradition.

They would cover air hijackings, attacks against diplomats, the taking of hostages and bombings.

The convention would also oblige signatory states to pursue suspected offenders on their territories.

The ministers also approved a paper from the Austrian delegation, led by Justice Minister Christian Broda, calling for faster links between countries in what he called "terrorism" cases and quicker extradition when necessary.

U.S. unemployment rate drops again

WASHINGTON, June 4, (R). — The number of unemployed in the United States dropped last month to the lowest for 18 months and the rate of increase in wholesale prices also fell off, the Labour Department reported today.

President Ford hailed the figures on wholesale prices, telling reporters at the White House: "It indicated that our battle against inflation is making headway."

Wholesale prices showed signs in April of accelerating sharply, increasing 0.8 per cent — equivalent to an annual rate of 10 per cent.

But in May they went up only 0.3 per cent — an annual rate of 3.7 per cent.

The Labour Department said unemployment fell to 7.3 per cent of the work force, the lowest level since December 1974. The total number of people holding jobs rose to a record 87 million.

The president said he thought the good economic news would have an impact on the final three presidential primaries and in November's general election. It should indicate to Americans that his economic programme was working, he said.

"Obviously the record is good and it is going to get better," he said.

Intense political activity follows Lebanese fighting

(Continued from page 1)

country, economists estimate. With supply lines for foodstuffs insecure because of the fighting, large stockpiles of frozen food had been built up.

In another separate development, Ugandan President Idi Amin today backed Syrian intervention in Lebanon and said he would soon be visiting Damascus.

In a message to Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad, and carried on Uganda Radio, he said Syrian intervention "is noble in so far as it is to assist our Palestinian brothers to liberate themselves."

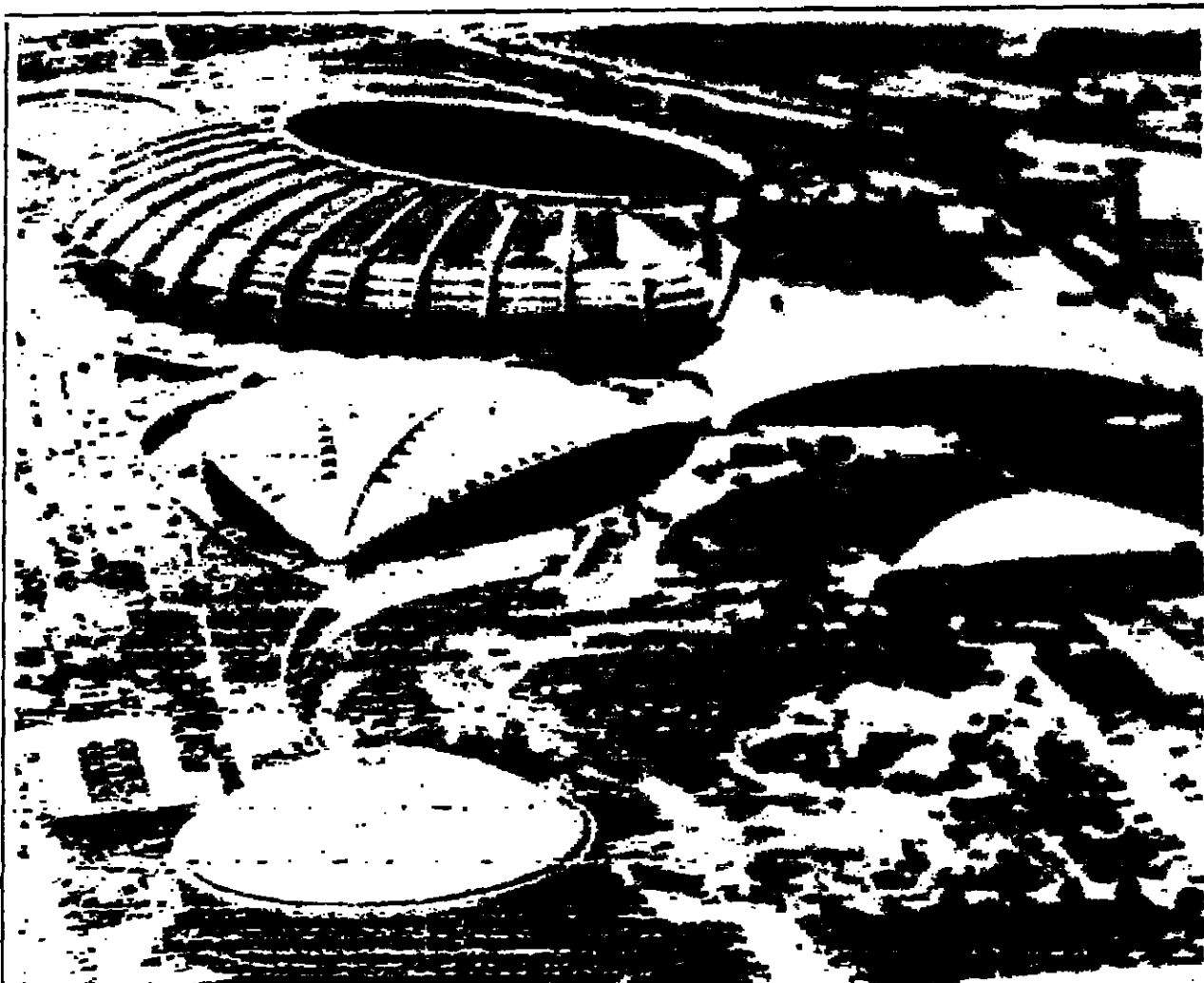
The radio quoted him as saying he was sure that Syrian President Hafez Assad would brief him on events since he sent troops to Lebanon and later "I will do my best to assist in finding ways and means of finding a permanent solution to the problem."

More support voiced for urgent Arab League meet

(Continued from page 1)

In a related development, King Hassan of Morocco approves the proposal by the Palestine Liberation Organisation for the special meeting of Arab foreign ministers about Lebanon, the official Moroccan News Agency said in Rabat today.

Agency France Presse also reports from Cairo that the Arab League notified Arab states this morning of Egypt's intention to participate in a foreign ministers' conference. It adds that both Yemenis have also agreed to such a meeting, according to Arab League sources.



NEARLY READY — This is an aerial view of Olympic Park taken in Montreal this week. Main stadium is large structure at back, with swimming complex to its right. Directly beneath the main stadium is the Velodrome, site of cycling and judo events. Round structure at bottom of photo is boxing arena, and semi-circular building at right is where wrestling action will take place. (AP wirephoto).

Bulgarian, Turkish presidents discuss economic ties

ANKARA, June 4 (R). — President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria today began talks with Turkey's President Fahri Koruturk which are expected to deal mainly with economic contacts between the two countries, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

He said that during the first session today at Ankara's presidential palace the two sides agreed to sign a postal service cooperation agreement.

The two presidents also discussed ways of boosting bilateral trade which last year totalled \$33 million.

Informed Turkish sources said the heads of state were later expected to discuss construction of an irrigation dam on their common border, shipping, trade cooperation and transit agreements on land routes to the Middle East oil-producing states.

An early agreement covering these issues was not expected, the sources said.

President Zhivkov arrived here yesterday on a four-day visit, his second in less than a year.

The foreign ministry spokesman said the two leaders also exchanged views on a variety of international and regional topics including the Cyprus question, Turkish-Greek relations, cooperation among Balkan countries and the Middle East situation.

Dutch release Arab guerrillas

THE HAGUE, June 4 (R). — Four Arab guerrillas, serving one-year prison sentences in Holland for planning to hijack an express train, were sent home on Wednesday before their terms were finished, a justice ministry spokesman said today.

Guam plane crash leaves 46 dead

AGANA, Guam, June 4 (R). — A Philippines airliner crashed here today shortly after taking off for Manila, killing 46 people, most of them Filipino workers returning home from Wake Island in the Western Pacific.

Eyewitnesses said the turbo-prop Lockheed Electra aircraft failed to climb after take-off and it seemed as if the pilot was trying to make a soft landing on an open field beyond the runway.

Its tailplane hit a fence and the aircraft broke up amid explosions, according to the eyewitnesses.

Search parties recovered the bodies of 33 passengers and 12 crew from the wreckage, and the body of a driver killed when the aircraft hit his truck.

Air Manila, a charter company which was ferrying home employees of the American Krypton Company from Wake Island, said the crew and most of the passengers were Filipinos.

The aircraft stopped in Guam to refuel. Officials here denied that the passengers included staff of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration who had been inspecting typhoon damage in Guam.



GET AHEAD-GET A HAT — A touch of glamour from the British Millinery Guild's Autumn collection is provided by this jaunty striped cap with matching scarf in crushed mohair. The piece was one of many presented by Britain's leading milliners at a recent London preview of new styles. The show was versatile with hats for every occasion — cool picture hats for daytime wear, wide brimmed hats for sunny days and a variety of mink creations, some teamed with matching hand warmers.

ILO employment conference opens sessions in Geneva

GENEVA, June 4, (Agencies) — A 132-nation world employment conference began a two-week conference here today to study ways in which governments, employers and workers could collaborate to eradicate unemployment.

At a ceremonial session the delegates from all three groups elected Tunisian Social Affairs Minister Mohamed Ennaceur by acclamation as chairman.

In his opening speech, Mr. Ennaceur stressed the conference's importance to developing countries where millions of people were jobless and further millions would be seeking their first jobs in the years ahead.

Referring indirectly to political differences among member countries, the minister said the conference was not a tribunal to judge national employment policies or social systems.

He said it was a collective effort to create an international environment which ensure that all job-seekers were able to get employment in all countries.

The conference is sponsored by the Geneva-based International Labour Organisation (ILO), which today accepted Angola as its 132nd member.

The talks are marked by a deep division between Arab countries and the United States about the seating as observers of liberation movements such as the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The movements have observers at the ILO's annual assembly, which opened here on Wednesday but the ILO governing body has so far refused to give them the same status at the employment conference.

The assembly, which is meeting separately but concurrently with the conference, has so far been dominated by the PLO issue, and chairman Michael O'Leary said yesterday that Arab states had threatened to take unspecified retaliatory action of their demand to seat the PLO at the employment conference was turned down.

The governing body meets later today for a final decision.

Arab delegates said they wanted the issue to be discussed by the plenary assembly where they were confident of overwhelming support from African and developing countries. The United States has firmly opposed the Arab moves.

Meanwhile, Angola was today admitted as the 132nd member of the International Labour Organisation.

Only the United States delegation and a Uruguayan representative abstained in the vote on membership. There were 392 delegates in favour.

The assembly is attended by four delegates from each member country — two government representatives, an employer and trade unionist.

The U.S. delegation's lead Daniel Horowitz, said afterwards that the vote would not alter Washington's policy towards Angola.

He said the Angolan regime was supported by "foreign forces." Angolan Labour Minister David Machado denounced colonialists in Africa and branded the "assassins, robbers and exploiters."

He said the ruling Angolan people's revolutionary movement (MPRA) was training technicians to replace the "saboteurs of progress." But he said Angola would allow private enterprises as long as it did not clash with the interests of the people.

He thanked Cuba for responding to Luanda's appeal for help during the liberation struggle and paid tribute to other countries which "share our aims" — Soviet Union, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau.

Secret nuclear talk end in London

LONDON, June 4 (AFP) — Atomic energy specialists from 11 industrialised countries today and two days of top-secret discussions on ways of curbing the spread of atomic weapons.

Seven of the countries represented were believed to be the nuclear technology exporting — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

The talks are believed to be centred on safeguards agreed in principle by the seven last November to prevent the spread of nuclear arms.

Observers believe there has been little shift from the conclusion of last December.

The United States, however, wants stricter controls on movement of nuclear equipment between countries and the setting up of regional centres for the processing of nuclear fuel.

Other countries, including France and West Germany, believe that the safeguards agreed earlier and those established by the International Atomic Energy Commission are adequate.



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Alia makes it a small world



With our modern jets we combine the east with the west... with our good service we make our customers happy... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.



LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed very firm Friday with sentiment encouraged by the higher rate of sterling, dealers said. Trading in equities was light, but buying interest was reported in government stocks. At 15.00 the F.T. index was up 11.1 at 378.2.

Government stocks were higher by up to 1/2 point in both medium and long-dated loans, although some issues were off the top. Leading industrials were higher by 8p to 12p in places, with occasional shares slightly below their highs of the day.

Oils were strong, with BP recovering 17p of Thursday's loss and Shell up 16p. Banks closed 7p to 10p higher.

Mining shares were easier while Australians were mixed to higher.

Among shares to gain between 8p and 12p by the close were ICI, Reed International, Glaxo, EMI, BAT, Tubes, Beecham and Unilever, dealers said. Smaller gains of 3p or 4p were seen in Courtauld, Marks, GEC, Hawker Dunlop and Fisons.